KHA Quality Metric Updates Part 1

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Sunsetting Metrics in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)

ADE-1a Excessive anticoagulation with warfarin ADE-1b Hypoglycemia in inpatients receiving insulin

ADE-1c Opioid Safety

Changes and Additional Metrics in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)

Adding	Adding ADE-1D: Severe Hypoglycemia (Hospital Harm)
Adding	Adding ADE-1E: Severe Hyperglycemia (Hospital Harm)
Adding	Adding AMS-1A: Standardized Antimicrobial Administration Ratio (SAAR) All Antibacterial Agents

Why the Changes?

- Align glycemic measures with CMS reporting standards
- Sunset anticoagulation metric to revamp the measure with meaningful goal
- Sunset opioid metrics to avoid reporting duplication
- Add antimicrobial stewardship SAAR reporting on all antibacterial agents to align with CMS and NHSN reporting
- Track and trend performance

CMS Glycemic Metrics

Continued Electronic report 2024 clinical quality measure

- Data available publicly
- Hospitals analyze performance
- Compare data to common standards
- Glycemic measures are intended to be used simultaneously

Benefits of Providing Glycemic Metrics

- Establish a benchmark with KY
- Align with CMS on glycemic measures
- Report data in Kentucky Quality Counts (KQC)
 - ADE 1D &1E
- All ACH and CAH
- KHA will collaborate with facilities based on need
 - Provide technical assistance
 - Provide education and resources
 - Individualized support as needed

Why are these metrics valuable?

- Severe Hypo- and Hyper- Glycemia are Hospital Harm Events
- One of the most common adverse drug events
- Preventable
- Improve patient safety
- Track and trend performance
- Drive implementation of best practices

<u>Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Hospital Harm Measures for Severe Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia: Is Your Hospital Ready? | Diabetes Spectrum | American Diabetes Association (diabetesjournals.org)</u>

Hospital Harm- Severe Hyperglycemia

Description:

- Number of inpatient hospital days with a hyperglycemic event (harm) per the total qualifying inpatient hospital days for that encounter
- 18 years of age and older

Description:

Inpatient hospitalizations

 Time in the emergency department or observation when the transition between inpatient admission and these encounters exist

Definition:

Measure defined

 Severe hyperglycemic day (harm) as either a day with a test (lab or point-of-care (POC)) for glucose with a result of >300 mg/dL

OR

 A day in which a glucose test with a result was not found and it was preceded by two consecutive days where at least one lab or point-of-care (POC) test during each of the two days for glucose had a result >=200 mg/dL.

Hospital days are full 24-hour periods that start at the time of admission to the hospital, excluding the last period before discharge from hospital inpatient if it is less than 24 hours.

Initial Population:

Inpatient hospitalizations for patients age 18 and older that end during the measurement period, as well as *either*:

- A diagnosis of diabetes that starts before or during the encounter;
 OR
- Administration of at least one dose of insulin or any hypoglycemic medication during the encounter

OR

 Presence of at least one glucose value >=200 mg/dL at any time during the encounter

Numerator

- Inpatient hospitalizations
- Hyperglycemic event within the first 10 days of the encounter
 - Excluding the first 24 hours and the last period before discharge from the hospital if less than 24 hours

Hyperglycemic event is defined as:

- A day with at least one glucose value >300 mg/dL,
 OR
- A day where a glucose test and result was not found, and it was immediately preceded by two contiguous, consecutive days where at least one glucose value during each of the two days was >=200 mg/dL

No numerator exclusion

Denominator (Equals Initial Population)

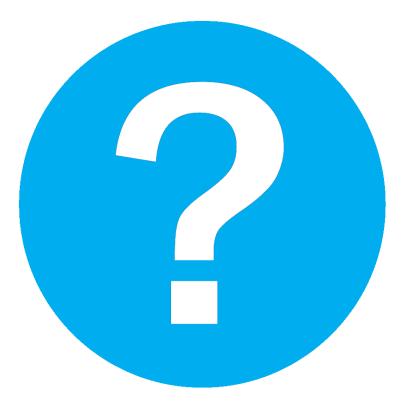
Inpatient hospitalizations for patients age 18 and older that end during the measurement period, as well as *either*:

- A diagnosis of diabetes that starts before or during the encounter;
 OR
- Administration of at least one dose of insulin or any hypoglycemic medication during the encounter

OR

- Presence of at least one glucose value >=200 mg/dL at any time during the encounter
- Denominator Exclusion: Inpatient hospitalizations for patients with an initial glucose result of >=1000 mg/dL anytime between 1 hour prior to the start of the encounter to 6 hours after the start of the encounter

Questions





Hospital Harm - Severe Hypoglycemia

Description:

- Inpatient hospitalizations
- 18 years of age and older during the admission
- Administered at least one hypoglycemic medication during the encounter
 - Suffer the harm of a severe hypoglycemic event during the encounter

Definition:

Inpatient hospitalizations

• Time in the emergency department or observation when the transition between inpatient admission and these encounters exist

Definition:

Measure defined

Laboratory or point-of-care (POC) test for glucose with a result less than 40 mg/dL, where a hypoglycemic medication was given within the 24 hours prior to the start of the low glucose event and administered during the encounter

The measure does not count a severe hypoglycemic event (harm) in the <u>numerator</u> if there is a repeat test for glucose with a result greater than 80 mg/dL within five minutes of this initial low glucose test.

Initial Population

- Inpatient hospitalizations that end during the measurement period
- Age 18 and older
- At least one hypoglycemic medication was administered during the encounter
- Administration of hypoglycemic medications in the emergency department or in observation status at the start of an inpatient

Numerator

- Inpatient hospitalizations where a severe hypoglycemic event occurred during the encounter, which is:
 - A glucose result less than 40 mg/dL AND
 - A hypoglycemic medication administered within 24 hours prior to the start of the severe hypoglycemic event (i.e., the glucose result less than 40 mg/dL)
 AND
- No subsequent repeat test for glucose with a result greater than 80 mg/dL within five minutes of the time of the initial glucose test with result less than 40mg/dL

Only one qualifying severe hypoglycemic event is counted in the <u>numerator</u>, and only one severe hypoglycemic event is counted per encounter.

The 24-hour and 5-minute timeframes are based on the time the glucose was drawn, as this reflects the time the patient was experiencing that specific glucose level.

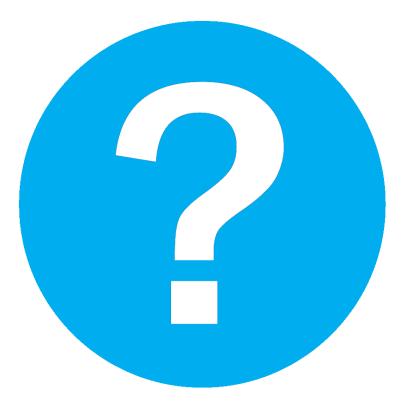
No numerator exclusion

Denominator (Equals Initial Population)

- Inpatient hospitalizations that end during the measurement period
- Age 18 and older
- At least one hypoglycemic medication was administered during the encounter
- Administration of hypoglycemic medications in the emergency department or in observation status at the start of an inpatient

No denominator exclusion

Questions







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How to Enroll

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References

- <u>Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' Hospital Harm Measures for</u> <u>Severe Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia: Is Your Hospital Ready?</u>
 <u>Diabetes Spectrum</u> | <u>American Diabetes Association (diabetesjournals.org)</u>
- Hospital Harm Severe Hyperglycemia | eCQI Resource Center (healthit.gov)
- Hospital Harm Severe Hypoglycemia | eCQI Resource Center (healthit.gov)
- Preparing for the CMS Glycemic Measures: Leveraging Quality Improvement (glytecsystems.com)